

United States, the amount of money devoted to research in the field of public health is pitifully small."

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To those of our members who have not yet taken the time to read these three articles, from which quotations have been taken, and upon which comments have been made, we suggest that there is a real treat in store. There be none among us who cannot advantageously read and reflect on what Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, President William Wallace Campbell and Professor William B. Munro had to say to us in the papers which were printed in the July issue of CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE.

NEWS

Rockefeller Foundation—The Rockefeller Foundation has elected to its board of trustees Herbert S. Hadley, chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis; Dr. David L. Edsall, dean of the Medical School of Harvard University, and Dr. George H. Whipple, dean of the School of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Rochester.—*Science*.

California's Eugenic Sterilization—A study of the workings of the California eugenic sterilization law is being made, according to *Science*, by E. S. Gosney, a Pasadena philanthropist.

More than 5000 operations have been performed in the state institutions, under this law, during eighteen years, and it is the intention to analyze the effects from all points of view and make the facts public. The investigation has been in progress since the beginning of 1926, and seven papers have already been prepared for publication. The technical side of the undertaking is in the hands of Paul Popenoe, and the work is supervised by an advisory committee consisting of Dr. J. H. McBride, Dr. George Dock, Henry M. Robinson, Otis H. Castle and Paul Popenoe, of Pasadena; Chancellor David Starr Jordan and Professor L. M. Terman of Stanford University; S. J. Holmes, of the University of California. The Los Angeles Obstetrical Society has taken up, at Mr. Gosney's instigation, a parallel study of the operations for sterilization performed in private practice.—*Boston M. & S. J.*

Dr. R. V. Brokaw Appointed Field Representative—The appointment of Dr. Raymond Voorhees Brokaw as Field Representative of the American Society for the Control of Cancer has been announced. Doctor Brokaw resigned his position as Superintendent of Health of Springfield, Illinois, and took up his new work on June 6.

Dr. Brokaw is a native of New York City, attended Wesleyan University and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. He brings to the society broad experience in public health work both in this country and abroad.

As Field Representative his duties will take him throughout the United States, where he will meet state chairmen and other persons engaged in carrying on the campaign for the control of cancer. He will act as liaison officer to carry information to collect it.

Doctor Brokaw takes the position left vacant by the resignation of Dr. William F. Wild, who, during his twenty-nine months with the society, visited every state in the Union, consulting state chairmen and other medical men, as well as dentists, nurses and leaders in public health work in the United States.—Campaign Notes of the American Society for the Control of Cancer.

Canada's Red Cross Seaport Nurseries—At Quebec, Halifax, and St. John the Canadian Red Cross is maintaining seaport nurseries for immigrant mothers and children. During the past six years these nurseries have given aid to 85,000 women and children, and last year over 5000 follow-up cards in thirteen different languages were sent to the Red Cross chapters in the districts to

which the families were going.—United States Department of Labor, Children's Bureau.

While More Than 1,000,000 Dairy Cattle, out of 30,000,000 head tested for tuberculosis, have been destroyed, the industry is in better condition today than it was ten years ago, when the campaign against the disease was inaugurated. Such was the opinion expressed by Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, at the recent Eastern States Tuberculosis Conference.

Fear expressed by many people in the beginning that the campaign would turn the public taste against milk consumption has proved to be unfounded, according to Doctor Mohler. On the other hand, he said, the annual consumption of milk in the United States has increased more than forty-nine quarts per capita since 1918. During 1926 the public consumed 56,000,000,000 pounds of milk and cream, an increase of 2,000,000,000 pounds over the quantity consumed in 1925.

Doctor Kiernan urged the continuance of the accredited-herd plan. At a very slight cost each year to the livestock owner the annual test may be made, he said, and if the herd is shown to be free, the certificate of accreditation may be extended for another twelve months. The total number of accredited herds on June 1, 1927, was 126,557, and the once-tested-free herds, 1,498,820.—United States Department of Agriculture.

A New Art School for Negro Students—Roland Hayes, the celebrated Negro singer, has recently acquired 600 acres near Calhoun, Ga., where he was born, which is to be used as the site for a school where talented and ambitious Negro students may receive training in the arts. The school is intended as a memorial to his mother.—United States Department of Labor, Children's Bureau.

Keep Watch for Poliomyelitis Cases—June has brought to California an increased number of cases of poliomyelitis. The situation, so far, is not alarming but conditions indicate that we shall have more cases of this disease during the coming summer and fall months than were present during the same period of last year. Health officers are requested to keep a sharp outlook for cases that may be poliomyelitis and to institute isolation without delay. Prevention of contact with suspected cases is the only available method of control that we have. The following table indicates the relative prevalence of the disease in California, by months, since 1923:

| POLIOMYELITIS | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------------|------|
| | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 |
| January | 3 | 8 | 17 | 8 | 13 |
| February | 3 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 9 |
| March | 1 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 7 |
| April | 2 | 4 | 29 | 10 | 7 |
| May | 7 | 1 | 36 | 11 | 20 |
| June | 5 | 4 | 79 | 16 | 54 |
| July | 8 | 10 | 204 | 17 to 6/29 | |
| August | 23 | 9 | 200 | 18 | |
| September | 40 | 17 | 105 | 35 | |
| October | 91 | 51 | 51 | 13 | |
| November | 39 | 39 | 51 | 17 | |
| December | 29 | 36 | 24 | 15 | |

Totals 251 192 821 187
—California State Board of Health Weekly Bulletin.

Harvard Medical School Establishes Loan Fund—The *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* notes that the Medical School of Harvard University, beginning with those entering in 1927, has increased its tuition to \$400 a year, and coincidentally will provide a loan fund from which students who enter in that year or thereafter may borrow. Loans will be made to students in the second, third and fourth year classes, and occasionally to men in the second half of the first year, but in all cases to those whose records have been sufficiently creditable to make it probable that they will remain in the school. Beginning this year, all applicants for admission to the

school living within fifty miles of Boston will be required to have a personal interview with the assistant dean or a member of the committee on admission.—National Board of Medical Examiners' Bulletin.

Doctor Sands Honored—Dr. Jane Sands, D. N. B., '20, a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania and now a member of its faculty, was awarded the Sarah Berliner Research and Lecture Scholarship, March 6, at the biennial meeting of the American Association of University Women in Washington. This is one of the highest honors open to women in research.—National Board of Medical Examiners' Bulletin.

C. H. Hittenberger Company Moves to New Quarters—Thirteen years ago, at 23 McAllister Street, Mr. C. H. Hittenberger laid the foundation of a business that, since, has won for him an enviable reputation among the profession, not alone of this state, but throughout the country. How well the foundation was laid is shown in the consistent growth of this business from a "one man" shop to an organization now occupying two stores and a factory where thirty employees are constantly kept busy at their various tasks. The removal of their Market Street store, formerly at 1103 Market Street, to new and larger quarters at 1115 Market Street is another step which denotes the growth of this progressive company.

New American Medical Directory—For more than twenty years the American Medical Association has been publishing a directory of the medical profession. Ten editions have appeared, the last one (1927) being just off the press.

The first edition (1906) contained 128,171 names of physicians in the United States, its dependencies and Canada. The new tenth edition includes 164,002 names. There is an increase of 2644 over the previous edition. If the directory were merely a list of names and addresses of physicians it would not have great significance. That information is valuable, but of far greater value is the fact that the directory gives proof of the right of each physician listed to practice medicine—namely, time and place of graduation and year of license. In addition, society membership, specialty and office hours are included. Capital letters indicate those who are members of their county medical society, and a special symbol follows the names of those who are Fellows of the American Medical Association.

The information concerning hospitals and sanitariums of the United States is another valuable and extensive feature. Descriptive data appears following the names of 7816 hospitals and sanitariums such as type of patients handled, capacity and name of superintendent or director.

The list of physicians in each state is preceded by a digest of the laws governing medical practice in that state; members of licensing board, state board of health, names of city, county and district health officers, officers of constituent state associations and component county and district medical societies. The book, in short, is one vast source of reliable data concerning the personnel of the medical profession and the institutions and activities closely related to it. It contains 2575 pages and is sold for \$15.00. Published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Hopkins Adopts Quarter System—A new curriculum will become effective in part next year and in full the following year at Johns Hopkins University Medical Department, arranged on the basis of four quarters of eight weeks each for the academic year. Required work will be confined to a minimum in each major department, with an aggregate of 2600 hours of instruction in the required courses, leaving about half the student's time for courses of his own selection. Term examinations will be discontinued next fall and group examinations substituted. Examinations in the preclinical studies will be held at the end of the second year and in the clinical subjects at the end of the fourth year; they will be along more comprehensive lines than the present detailed type of examinations.—National Board of Medical Examiners' Bulletin.

There is a common saying that "a doctor is not a good business man." This is true to a certain degree. And why? We know of any number of highly successful business men that are not good, fair or even poor doctors; they have no time to study medicine. A business man is a business man first, last and always, and the busy doctor is a doctor first and last and with no leisure time to devote to business.

With this thought in mind, Milton Meyer & Co., realtors, 308 Kearny Street, are offering a service that will enable the busy professional man to get the proper business attention and be placed in a position so that his financial investments will be continually safeguarded.

The Art of Medicine in Relation to the Science of Medicine—The *Journal of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey*, in its June issue, prints an abstract of an article in Harper's Magazine by Dr. Joseph Collins of New York. Its title is "A Doctor Looks at Doctors." It is a thought-stimulating article. One of its closing paragraphs is here quoted:

"My observation and experience convince me that when physicians become engrossed with what is called scientific medicine they not only get divorced from the art of their profession, but they acquire a degree of contempt for it which in many instances amounts to scorn. When they do this they give a leg up to supernaturalists; they prepare a cropper for themselves, and they render the sick a profound disservice.

"It would be a wise thing to devote a part of medical education to the mind of the physician himself, especially as it concerns his patients. For the glories of medical history are the humanized physicians. Science will always fall short; but compassion covereth all."

John Haynes Holmes, distinguished leader of the Community Church of New York, has just announced that a free medical clinic and dispensary is to be established for the church members, signaling "a partnership between religion on the one hand and medicine on the other." Rabbi Wise in the Free Synagogue has for many years maintained a mental hygiene clinic in connection with his institution. Where the psychiatrist and physician are honored and followed, church and synagogue clinics can do much good. Only when the specialists and scientific experts are condemned in the name of spurious science does evil and tragedy result.—San Francisco *Call-Post*.

Medical Directors' Compensation Not Tax Exempt—The compensation received by a medical director of a state or county hospital is no longer exempt from income taxes, under a ruling just announced by the Income Tax Department, according to M. L. Seidman, tax expert of Seidman & Seidman, certified public accountants.

"Heretofore," Mr. Seidman explained, "the law used to be that a medical director in the position mentioned need not pay any income taxes on his compensation since he was a state employee or the employee of a subdivision of a state, and the salaries of such employees were exempt from tax. Under the 1926 law the further requirement was added that the employment be in connection with an essential governmental function. It is now held by the Income Tax Department that operating a hospital is a proprietary rather than a governmental function, and hence the department concludes that the compensation of a medical director is subject to tax under the present law.

"The probabilities are," Mr. Seidman added, "that this ruling will be contested, for there is a serious doubt whether conducting a hospital is purely proprietary. The contention may be made that the state wishes to safeguard life as well as property, and maintaining a public hospital could therefore be regarded as an essential governmental function."

An Iowa Tribute to the Late William Everett Musgrave—Physicians of California who are familiar with the numerous activities of the late William Everett Musgrave, who knew him in any personal intimacy, and who kept in touch somewhat with his many activities, will find it easy to be in accord with the suggestion

of an Iowa colleague, who recently sent to the *Journal of the American Medical Association* a letter in which mention was made of Doctor Musgrave's work in the Philippines. In the April issue of CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE, pages 535 and 536, is printed a list of the scientific publications of Doctor Musgrave, and a perusal of the many studies therein recorded cannot do otherwise than to lead one to the conclusion—that he was indeed an exceptional man among men, and an unusual physician among physicians.

The clipping to which reference is made reads as follows:

To the Editor—In an article entitled "First-Hand Impressions of the Philippine Problem," former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson pays the following tribute to the medical profession:

"Although we in America have never heard enough about it to give it due credit, the work of the men of the Medical Corps of the United States army and of the United States Public Health Service has written just as bright a page in the Philippines as that which in Cuba and Panama brought about the extermination of yellow fever and saved the southern states of this country from the threat which hung over them every summer."

Among the men who contributed in a very great measure to the success of this work in the Philippines must be included the late William Everett Musgrave. I believe that some movement should be inaugurated to honor the memory of this modest, fearless, untiring worker who, I am sure, received too little recognition during his lifetime.—W. S. OSBORN, M. D., Osage, Iowa.

Huntington Memorial Hospital in Los Angeles County—The section of the will of the late Henry Huntington of Los Angeles, dealing with a bequest of two million dollars for a hospital as a memorial to his uncle, the late Collis P. Huntington, reads as follows:

"Nineteenth: As a memorial to my uncle, Collis P. Huntington, and my son, Howard Huntington, I hereby give, bequeath and devise to Henry M. Robinson, Dr. Ernest A. Bryant, George S. Patton, W. E. Dunn and Caroline E. Holladay, in trust, for the Collis P. and Howard Huntington Memorial Hospital, and for the use and purposes hereinafter stated, the total sum of two million dollars (\$2,000,000); one-third of said sum to be used by said trustees in purchasing the necessary ground and constructing thereon a building to be used as such memorial hospital, and two-thirds of said sum to be invested and reinvested, loaned and reloaned by said trustees for the purpose of making the best available profit thereon, all profits and income derived from the same to constitute an endowment fund for the maintenance and operation of said memorial hospital, which said hospital shall be erected and maintained at or near the city of Los Angeles, in the State of California, for the reception and treatment of individuals, but not including persons afflicted with tuberculosis. I make no provisions in this will for persons afflicted with tuberculosis for the reason that many institutions are being established for the separate treatment of persons so afflicted, and in my opinion, they should be kept separate and apart from persons afflicted with other diseases. In case any of the said trustees herein named shall die, resign or be removed, or for any reason become incapacitated to perform the duties imposed upon them under this will, the surviving trustees shall fill such vacancy by appointment, made in writing, to the end that such trusteeship shall remain perpetual, and said endowment fund kept invested and reinvested, or loaned or reloaned, from time to time, so as to yield an income for the perpetual maintenance of said hospital."

Record of Immunization—A law has been passed in Uruguay, providing for the registration of all cows vaccinated against tuberculosis, with a photograph of each, the date, method and result of the vaccination, and other material deemed necessary by the Government. This step has been taken in order better to enforce regulations requiring the vaccination of all dairy cows against tuberculosis.—*M. J. and Record.*

READERS' FORUM

Treatment for Mussel Poisoning—Noting in the papers report of many cases of food poisoning due to the eating of mussels, permit me to offer to the profession a line of treatment that has never failed me, when given reasonably early in such cases, having had a few recently. This treatment I have tried out for over twenty-five years in many cases of food poisoning from tainted meat, fish, shellfish and mushroom poisoning due to toadstools.

It consists of a hypodermic of one-quarter to half a grain of morphin, depending upon the severity of the pain, then give one heaping teaspoonful of cayenne pepper mixed in at least two ounces of castor oil, to which is added a couple ounces of hot water to float the oil. This medication has never failed to give relief in a short time and in only a few cases have I ever had to repeat the dose. Have treated over one hundred cases of food poisoning with this method without a single death. I feel as sure of its results as when giving antitoxin or other proven remedies. If this will be of any help to others as it has been to me, I will be pleased.

W. C. SHIPLEY,
Cloverdale Hospital.

St. Louis an Important Center for Study of Cancer—St. Louis, long an important center for the study of cancer, will now take rank among the foremost cities of the world in the subject of cancer research. This is made possible by a gift to Washington University School of Medicine of \$1,000,000 for a radiological institute to be known as the Mallinckrodt Radiological Institute. The donors are the General Education Board and members of the Mallinckrodt family, chemical manufacturers of St. Louis.

It is believed that the establishment of the Mallinckrodt Radiological Institute will lead to a consolidation of the Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital with Washington University. This hospital, with an endowment of approximately \$500,000, the gift of the late George D. Barnard, materially added to each year by his widow, is one of the unique institutions in the world. The service is entirely free, and patients suffering from cancer not only get hospital care, but also have the services of some of the most prominent physicians in the city without charge.

While the greatest opportunity the institute will have will be the study of cancer, particularly its causes, prevention and cure, its work will include also the study of the diagnostic and therapeutic uses of x-rays and of those new artificial rays of greater power than the x-ray, whose curative qualities as yet have not been defined.—*Campaign Notes of the American Society for the Control of Cancer.*

The Art of Medicine—Fifty-eight graduates of the Cornell Medical College, who received their degrees as Doctors of Medicine at commencement exercises June 9 at the college building, were admonished by Dr. Charles L. Dana to be "polished ladies and gentlemen as well as skillful and conscientious practitioners."

While stressing the necessity of maintaining the highest standards and always keeping abreast of progress in an exacting profession, Doctor Dana, in the commencement address, warned the graduates that three-fourths of the qualifications for success in medical practice were externals.

"Women will select the doctor who is presentable in preference to the one who is not," said Doctor Dana, "and it is the women who select the family doctor."

Doctor Dana warned especially against professional jealousy, and urged the new doctors to cultivate some interest outside their profession—anything from collecting stamps and old books to some branch of science. He saw a solution of the problem of the country doctor in the fact that the automobile now has made it possible for them to live in a large town, and said the progress of aviation pointed to the eventual use of airplanes by doctors. Half jocularly he urged the graduates to "get married, practice medicine, and learn to fly."

—*Boston M. and S. J.*